

Why they sold The Gazette

by MARK STAROWICZ

Yesterday afternoon, Charles Peters, president and publisher of The Gazette, called together the reporters working in the newsroom, and in a ten-minute speech announced he had just sold his paper to the Southam chain.

He apologized that he had no time to answer questions, urged the perplexed staff to "work harder" and departed.

Gazette management underlings were quick to assure

all the staffers that "nothing will change, The Gazette will remain the same".

As rationale for the sale, Peters said it was difficult these days to sustain a newspaper as a one-family business.

Peters, ironically, was telling the truth. But only part of it.

The sale of The Gazette brings to light other facts:

● Two powerful newspaper chains are eating up Canadian newspapers and now with The Gazette's purchase, are close to sewing up monopolies.

● These two chains are locking into a newspaper war, scrambling for advertising.

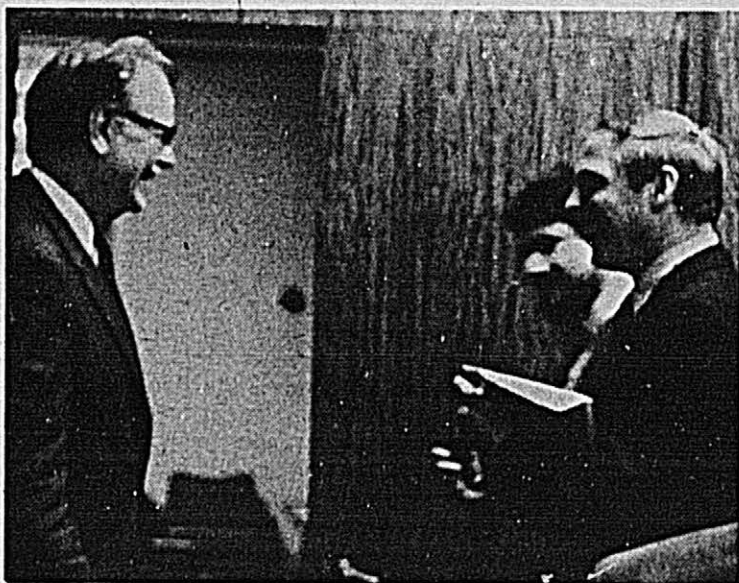
● These and other Canadian newspapers are struggling for their lives because American publications are sweeping the advertising market.

Fundamentally, the sale of The Gazette is a victory of powerful monopolistic interests over independent outlets (No matter how unpalatable The Gazette is, up to now it was independently unpalatable).

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MCGILL DAILY

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This picture isn't focused properly because it was taken in a hurry, just as the members of the Tripartite Commission were leaving room 609 of the administration building. The Daily's photographer was forbidden to take pictures during the meeting itself, but availed himself of the lapse in security immediately following the meeting to capture Vice-Principal Oliver (on the left) chatting with two other commissioners.

Although the coffee cups were plastic...

Tripartite opens up

by LESLIE WAXMAN

The Tripartite Commission on the Nature of the University, created by Senate eleven months ago "to examine the nature of the university, its functions, its qualities and its values", decided yesterday that its deliberations could stand the scrutiny of whoever wished to scrutinize them.

The meetings of the Commission, in short, will henceforth be open.

A motion to open its meetings was presented to the Commission two weeks ago by Students' Society President Robert Hajaly and tabled when the commissioners decided

that discussion of procedural questions could not encroach on their substantive discussion at that time. The motion was lifted from the table at the beginning of yesterday's meeting.

Although the motion was eventually passed, three of the commissioners in attendance - Howard Ross, Francis MacIntosh and Anson C. McKim - protested that their investigations would be inhibited by an audience.

Ross, chairman of the Commission, is the Chancellor of the University. MacIntosh, a member of Senate, is Joseph Morley Drake Professor of Physiology. McKim, a member of McGill's Board of Governors, is chairman of the board of Courtaulds (Canada) Limited, a textile-manufacturing concern.

The rest of the meeting was devoted to consideration of draft recommendations pertaining to that part of the Commission's final report, to be issued eventually, that deals with the university's relations with society-at-large.

(The Commission has specified three task areas in which to concentrate its examination: The University and Society, The Evolving Curriculum and University Government.)

The draft recommendations were produced by Mrs. Eileen de Neeve, the Commission's secretary and research director. The devotion they attracted was largely semantic.

The first recommendation was that "the university study means

to implement a commitment to a pluralism which (a) will encourage the expression of the full spectrum of opinion which should be possible in a university; (b) will protect, in some formal way, the expression of opinion in opposition to that which is dominant in the national society; and (c) is understood as a political commitment because it is based on the will to work toward specific human values".

Hajaly wanted to know what was meant by "specific human values".

Vice-Principal Michael Oliver, a Senate representative, thought he knew - the full range of values present in society (political, cultural, ethical).

Political Science Professor Samuel Noumoff, a representative of the McGill Association of University Teachers (MAUT), wanted it understood that the term "political commitment" was to be taken as it pertained to the articulation of a socio-economic stance and its implications and not as a philosophic platitude unrelated to concrete situations.

Not everybody was sure what "political" meant.

The second draft recommendation urges the university to "express a corporate opinion on fundamental social issues..."

Professor MacIntosh wanted it understood that any expression of opinion was to be a "reasonable" expression of opinion.

Two of the four draft recommendations presented to the Commission were considered.

Hajaly said that the recommendations, "as a document which really says something to somebody, are useless".

Hajaly, Noumoff and Students' Society representative David Ticoll felt that pluralism generally was nothing to get excited about or that the pluralism advocated by the recommendations was too vague.

Toward the end of the meeting, Ticoll read an excerpt from

Continued on page 3

CEGEPs after the March

by JOSH FREED

The situation in at least two of the 23 CEGEPs is still very much in doubt. While 21 CEGEPs today returned to classes, Edouard Montpetit and College Maisonneuve were still "on leave."

The situation at College Maisonneuve was described as "uncertain" by student president Pierre-Paul Roy.

The occupation of the CEGEP was officially ended yesterday at 12 noon when a majority of the students voted to return.

Last night the 1200-member Assemblée Générale d'Etudiants also voted to elect a committee to negotiate with the administration concerning student demands.

This was not easily accomplished, as 45 of the 60 students nominated to the committee were members of the bloc of 400 students who had occupied the college. All 45 students in turn refused to participate in the committee as "it was against the principles of the occupation of the last week," said Roy.

Eventually the assembly was able to dig up 15 spirited nominees of whom 7 were elected.

The committee spent the entire evening in session with administration officials but nothing has yet been heard of the results.

As things stand now, the majority of the student body will return to classes this morning, but it is unknown whether or not the school will remain officially closed, as was the case yesterday.

Should this be the case, Roy said, the possibility of student-run seminars will loom large.

The administration of College Edouard-Montpetit yesterday issued a series of firm conditions to be met by all students if the college is to re-open.

The college will officially open Monday. Should the students fail to report and sign personal copies of the administration's demands, the term will be cancelled.

Among the demands are loss of a credit in any course in which students miss a lecture; failure of the term should any student miss 50% of his lectures in any subject; forbidding of study sessions or anything of the like; and strict adherence to all administration rules.

Failure to comply with any and

all rules will result in expulsion, the administration says.

The conditions also all but wipe out student hopes for "autogestion" by outlawing any student meetings to reform the college.

When the students voted to return to classes they did it largely in the hope of creating the first step on the long road toward autogestion, which calls for complete student control of the college.

Norman Mackay, president of the student association, said before the administration stand was made known, "autogestion is at the present unrealistic - we have no initial ground from which to start. We hope to return to school and begin work on the first stage in what will hopefully be the path towards autogestion."

Now the path appears to have been blocked. Mackay was not available for comment after the administration's statement, but the complete incompatibility between the administration's demands and the students' desires for university evolution make the future of Edouard-Montpetit uncertain.

Today

JUDO FOR WOMEN: Still time for beginners to start. Currie Gym, 7:30 pm.

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY: Mr. Alan Dolman will speak on "Trip to Shefferville", followed by a general meeting. Attendance compulsory, P.S.C. 348, 1 pm.

FLYING CLUB: Meeting and film. E204 this week, 1 pm.

NEWMAN CENTER: Publicity Committee meeting 1 pm. lunch served 12-2 pm.

RENDEZ-VOUS '68: Guide Orientations, B26 12-1 and 1-2 pm. All those working at Information booths.

CYCOM: Open meeting. Classes etc. discussed; one film. E304 1 pm.

HILLEL: Bernard Sobel, Prof. of Sociology at Brandeis U. on "Implications of the Six Day war for Israel and North American Jews," 3460 Stanley, 1 pm.

E.I.C.: Registration of new members in McConnell Lobby, 1-2 pm.

YELLOW DOOR COFFEE HOUSE: Three in a Hurry. 3625 Aylmer, 8:30 nightly. Lunch, rock bottom price or bring your own. Free music. Daily, 12-2 pm.

WOMEN'S BASKETBALL: Try-outs continue. Bus leaves Currie Gym for Monkland High, 7 pm.

DRAMA MAJORS: Meeting of all students in the English Drama major programme, to discuss participation in ELA, etc. Today, Thurs. Union B23, 1 pm.

SKI CONDITIONING FOR WOMEN: Turner Bone Room, Currie Gym 1:15-1:45 pm.

SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY SOCIETY: Corporate Power in the United States and Canada. Phill Ehrensaft, Keri Levitt, Roger Krohn lead the discussion. L26, 7:30 pm.

CHINESE STUDENT'S SOCIETY: Recording by CBC of Christmas Greetings to your folks in Hong Kong and Taiwan. Union, 7:30 pm.

LITTLE MARY SUNSHINE: Music rehearsal for Capt. Jim, Billy, Forest Rangers.

ITALIAN SOCIETY: Film on Italy; election of the chairmen of committees Union 458, 1 pm.

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WOMEN'S INTRAMURAL SWIMMING AND DIVING: RVC pool, 7 pm.

SANDWICH THEATRE: "Bits of Pete and Dud" by Michael Dennis and Fred Innis. Union Theatre, 1 pm.

WOMEN'S INTRAMURAL BOWLING: First games of the tournament will be played tonight, Leader Lanes 7:15 pm.

SOCIOLOGY STUDENT'S UNION: Will distribute its proposed manifesto to all students, in Union 457 and 458, 2:30-6:30 pm.

CHESS CLUB: Tournament starting Thurs. night, B24 at 7:15. Sign up at today's meeting, or on Thurs. Please bring Chess clocks.

DUPLICATE BRIDGE: Union Coffee Shop, 7:15 pm.

LIBERAL CLUB: General meeting to discuss Ottawa trip, L111 1 pm.

PRE-MED SOCIETY: Film Festival "Modern Concepts of Epilepsy." S 1/3, 1 pm.

M.O.C.: Meeting to discuss trips for coming weekend. Union B23, 1 pm.

FIRST YEAR STUDENT RALLY: Meeting concerning first year students' problems. Lower Campus, 3 and 4 pm.

BLOOD DRIVE: Various members of the Montreal Expos Baseball Team will be at the clinic to talk to donors 3-4:30 pm. Blood Drive Show at Place Ville Marie 1 pm.

VIETNAM FILMS: "Time of the Locust" and "The Speech" L26 1 pm.

CINEMATRIX: "The Loved One", by Tony Richardson. L132, 1 pm.

HONOURS ENGLISH STUDENTS: One hour emergency meeting to elect representatives to department steering committee. Imperative all attend. W25 1 pm.

FLYING CLUB: Meeting today E204 1-2 pm.

PRE-MED SOCIETY: First meeting for the St. John's ambulance course. Union B26, 7 pm.

RECREATIONAL BADMINTON: cancelled this week.

AMATEUR RADIO CLUB: There will be a very important meeting for all those operating stations in Rendez-Vous '68, 1:00 in room 401, the Union.

HYDE PARK: 1 pm. lower campus, Raymond Lemieux, president MIS and defender of unilingualism in St. Leonard.

CERCLE FRANCAIS: Réunion obligatoire de tous les membres. Union 457 - 13 heures.

SDU: Everyone interested in working on SDU's open house display, especially University Government and Cultural committees, 7 pm. room 124.

CAMERA CLUB: Lecture on basic darkroom techniques, tonight at 7pm. in B23. Everyone welcome. Last year's members: Please clean out your lockers today or tomorrow at 1 pm.

ACADEMIC POLICY COMMITTEE APPLICANTS: Interviews will be conducted tonight in room 111 at 8:00 pm. and will take the form of a group discussion among all candidates and the interviewers.

WHAT'S WHAT

BLOOD DRIVE

Fifteen hundred pints of blood are needed today, the last day of Blood Clinic. Several members of the Montreal Expos will be visiting the clinic along with Miss Alouette and several D.J.'s. As well, the Grand prize will be awarded to some lucky donor. The clinic will be open tonight until 9 p.m. All members of Clubs are particularly urged to come and give en masse. Students must fulfil their moral obligation if the Blood Drive is to reach its 5,000 pint goal.

CZECH REFUGEES

Czech Refugees, registered in degree courses at McGill, who came to Canada with assistance from the Canadian Government in recent weeks, should get in touch at once with the Student Counsellor's Office, Room 110, Administration Building.

SOCIAL SCIENCES

The regular meeting of the Social Sciences Division is scheduled for today at 3:45 pm in the Leacock Council Room. In accordance with a resolution passed on October 3, 1968, any member of the university may attend.

HYDE PARK

Raymond Lemieux, president of the Mouvement pour l'Intégration Scolaire will speak today at Hyde Park, 1 p.m., lower campus. Lemieux will speak in L219 if it rains.

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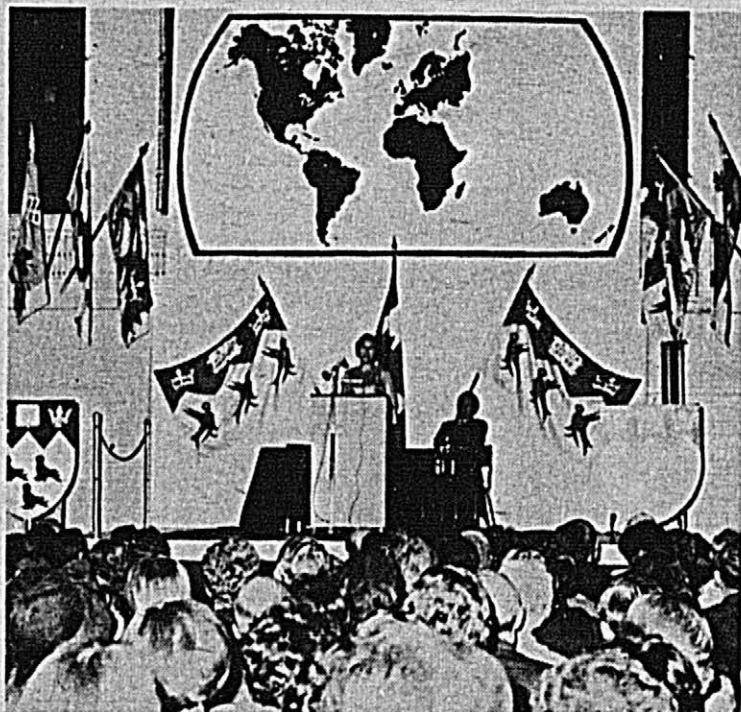
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Daily photo by Leo LAX

World famous novelist and historian Dr. Han Suyin gave the first of three lectures, on Asia's past present and future, in the Gym last night. The other two will be on Thursday and Tuesday. She described the development of the cultural revolution in China, calling it "good, clean, and healthy", and praised the alliances of students and workers to bring about revolution.

Chinese revolution has global meaning

by SHERYL TAYLOR-MUNRO

"China's cultural revolution cannot be considered an isolated event which only affects China; but must be considered within the context of the world as a whole and particularly Asia", declared Dr. Han Suyin last evening. "A cultural revolution implies the restructuring of attitudes, customs and ways of thought. Seen as such, it is a true revolution in its total sense".

Dr. Han is a noted historian and novelist, born and raised in China during its tormented years of civil war.

The revolution now taking place in Asia, as well as other parts of the world, cannot be either gradual or peaceful. The dominant class never voluntarily gives up its 'position,' she said.

The problems facing a newly independent country result from the changing of a semi-colonial or feudal society into a modern one. Formerly, decisions concerning the country had been made by an outside power; now, they had to be made by the country itself, she said.

After World War II the consensus among Western powers was that foreign aid would solve their problems; but, instead of relieving the poverty, these programs merely helped local landlords and businessmen to prosper, Dr. Han said.

The peasant revolutions of the nineteenth century are today almost ignored: but similar revolts are again threatening the present ruling classes.

Those of the last century in Persia, Indo-China, Korea, and China have a striking resemblance to the revolts of the 1960's, she said. The re-entry of colonial domination of Asia (Korea, Vietnam, Thailand) has neces-

sitated a return to the revolts of the past.

According to Dr. Han, military pacts and alliances among the Big Powers are useless. Internal, not external, forces will determine the future of these countries.

Choosing Viet Nam as her example, she said that the technology of one of the mightiest countries in the world could not overcome the internal resistance of the people themselves.

The governments introduced by colonial rulers are rapidly being replaced by dictatorships, she said. An old system, such as capitalism, is doomed to failure in a new country, whose resources are constantly being siphoned off to benefit outsiders.

Students take Waterloo

WATERLOO (CUP) — Over 100 University of Waterloo students occupied the campus centre here Monday and intend to stay until they win legal control of the building.

They immediately evicted campus centre director Paul Gerster from his office, and followed with his furniture. The students slept in his office and in a large lounge in the building.

Blood Drive

Today is the last day to bleed. Fifteen hundred pints are still required to reach the minimum number necessary to supply Québec's hospitals for the week. The objective may be reached if enough students contribute today, since 1133 contributed last Thursday. The blood from the McGill clinic supplies 189 hospitals in the province. It is used for controlling hemorrhages, combatting shock, helping mothers in childbirth, treating victims of accidents, as well as many other purposes. Giving blood doesn't hurt, and the time you spend may save a life. The clinic is open until nine o'clock tonight.

Soc fights at U de M

by RENE SORELL

Sociology students at l'université de Montréal voted yesterday to undertake what could be an

eight-day occupation of their department to dramatise demands for change within their faculty.

The occupation will proceed until Friday when a vote will be

taken to prolong protest further. If the students ratify the proposal, occupation will not end until next Wednesday.

Students in the 4500-member department had until yesterday put aside their personal demands in favor of organizing student participation in the CEGEP crisis. However, with the end of the 12-day walkout, attention again shifted to local issues.

Protest now centres around two basic issues: autogestion or student administration of the department and the long-standing problem of loans and bursaries. Although bursary increases were promised last year, the provincial government has in fact decreased funds by over \$7,000,000. A similar situation exists in the area of loans where interest rates have reached the unprecedented level of 7¼ per cent.

Student spokesman Pierre Losleur said five study groups have been formed to study the problem raised by these issues. The following subjects are now under analysis:

- Conflict between students and faculty
- The meaning of social sciences.
- The faculty power structure
- Socio-economic planning

TRIPARTITE...

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a paper he had presented to the Commission on The University and Society, saying that the university's "major social task has been to inculcate the technical and social skills required by a corporate society and to inculcate an ideology which prepares people to accept passive roles in the corporate structure" and suggesting that the university should instead be "conscious of the need to prepare people to take control over their work."

"This involves a rejection of the profit motive as a scale for social judgement and an acceptance of the need for all members of society to be involved in making major socio-economic decisions."

Ticoll presented this as an alternative to the original recommendations.

Chancellor Ross said he was not prepared to reject the profit motive.

Vice-Principal Oliver said the University did not only prepare people to accept passive roles in the corporate structure and as evidence for his statement noted that the University had, in fact, produced Ticoll.

Professor MacIntosh wanted to know what "corporate" meant.

At this point, Chancellor Ross suggested that the work of the Commission could best be carried on by the steering committee.

The personal opinion of Vice-Principal Oliver was that the meeting "did get somewhere."

McKim felt it wouldn't be bad if several members of the Commission expressed their divergences of opinion in the final report, even.

The Tripartite Commission will hold its next meeting Tuesday at four o'clock in Room 609 of the Administration Building. Observers are invited.

Ottawa student walkout

OTTAWA (CUP) — The Social Sciences Faculty of Ottawa University is preparing for trouble this week.

Some 400 students walked out of classes for two days last week to come up with proposals for change in their education and have given the faculty one week to respond to their demands.

Student leaders say they will call a general strike if the proposals aren't adopted.

The demands fall into six specific categories:

● Bilingualism — French students demand they be permitted to write papers and exams in French, express themselves in the language and that employees be bilingual. Well over 80 per cent of the students are French.

● University and Society — Endorsement of universal accessibility and free education. The money for free education would come from government employment of students during the summer months in return for payment of tuition in the fall.

● University Government — Equal, tripartite representation on all university decision-making bodies.

● Course and Creditation Structure — Detailed proposals for a revamping of the promotion system, and course and degree requirements.

● Teaching Technique — Restructuring of seminars, new definitions of faculty and student roles, course evaluations, set qualifications for staff, more funds for teaching assistants.

● Library and documentation centre — Proposals for a documentation centre and an expanded library with periodical sections and study rooms.

The students compiled a 30 page report and presented it to the faculty Friday (Oct. 18). They have called a general meeting Friday (Oct. 25) for faculty and students to discuss the faculty position.

During the boycott CUS sent the following telegram of support to the students: "CUS expresses solidarity with the students of the Faculty of Social Science who seek to determine their own educational environment."

"We congratulate them for having taken this initiative and having successfully resisted administration pressure to undermine their fight for self-determination."

Bus Passes

Full-time day students who were 18 years of age or under September 1, 1968, are entitled to reduced fares on the MTC system. Photographs for this purpose will be taken today only from 8:30 to 11:30 am and from 1 to 4:30 pm in rooms B26 and B27 of the Union. Students must present identity cards. There will be a charge of 75 cents.

Student council on October 10 demanded that the campus centre be turned over to students and has negotiated with the administration since then. The council has repeatedly extended deadlines for an agreement. On Monday night a general meeting of students voted overwhelmingly to seize control of the building.

The administration insists ultimate control must remain with the university's board of governors.

"We will not accept unilateral decisions such as that announced by the student council with respect to the campus centre" said administration president Gerry Hagey in an open letter last week.

In a meeting with student president Brian Iler Tuesday, Hagey insisted again that control of the building rest in administration hands. Iler refused to accept that position: "The students are the primary users of the building and they should have control," he said. "We regard the board as an illegitimate authority."

The administration indicated it will ignore the occupation and will not interfere with the students.

The building, despite the change in management at this point, is operating as usual.

Désormais

"Ce n'est qu'un début; continuons le combat!"

Of all the slogans chanted at Monday's march, this one seemed best to express the intent of the gathering. It was also in some sense most significant, since its implementation would mean the creation of a broadly-based Québec student movement militantly opposed to the status quo.

There were elements in the march that indicated that this might be more than a wild dream. There was the conscious identification with the labor movement. There was the germ of a recognition that the problems of the CEGEP students were related to the more fundamental problems of Québec society. The escalation of the shouts from "Cardinal au poteau" on St. Lawrence Boulevard to "la bourgeoisie au poteau" on Côte St. Catherine Road to "le système au poteau" in the Centre sportif, was an indication of the students' increasingly clear perception of this relationship.

But on the same day as the march was taking place, the students in all but two of the occupied CEGEPs were voting to return to classes.

Their demands had not been met. There would be no new university, no increased allotments for loans and bursaries. Two weeks of occupation led to no change in the Québec educational

system, much less the Québec social structure.

But if it turns out that this was only 'un début', then it will have been of great value. The heady experience of confrontation will have had its effect on the CEGEP students. From the point of view of concrete achievement the last two weeks have been a failure. They have laid the groundwork though, for much more serious and effective protest in the future.

Of particular interest in the whole affair is the involvement of McGill students. In January 1966, McGill decided that its place was not with the Québec student movement and a reactionary administration at AGEUM said it was better rid of us. In October 1968, a demonstration of the solidarity of all Québec students assembles on the McGill campus and ends in a rally on the U de M campus.

This represents a considerable gain, and the atmosphere of trust that now exists between English and French students is an extremely significant development. So is our acceptance of the concept that the interests of the CEGEP students are our interests too. The fears that led to our initial rejection of UGEQ and the hesitancy of our subsequent acceptance of it are, fortunately, gone. Claude Charron, UGEQ Vice-Pres-

sident for International Affairs, said Monday that UGEQ had really been founded in the last two weeks. By the same token, in the last week McGill really joined UGEQ.

But the commitment we have made is still a shaky and superficial one. There is a profound difference between a CEGEP student's shouting "Etudiants-ouvriers!" and "la bourgeoisie au poteau!" and a McGill student's shouting the same slogans. For the French are as likely as not les ouvriers and the English la bourgeoisie. And here lies the basic obstacle to French-English co-operation in Québec. One doesn't have to look past the statistics quoted in yesterday's Daily showing the average income of French Quebecers some \$1,750 behind the average income of English Quebecers to see that there are basic factors leading to antagonism between the two groups. That co-operation is possible on the student level is heartening. But if students act on their slogans and ally themselves with the labor movement, in the process involving themselves more directly in the problems of Québec's economic structure, these factors will begin to come out.

This will necessitate a far deeper analysis of our situation in Québec than we have yet undertaken. Our real prise de conscience has not yet taken place.

Robert CHODOS

LETTERS

The constitution clarified

Sir,

We would like to clarify several points of confusion which have arisen from the executive's proposed constitution, and from the proceedings of the Students' Society open meeting last Friday.

(1) Graduate nurses have not been disenfranchised; the original amendment was subamended by the executive (see Daily, October 11, Article VI, clause 2g(iv)) to enable them to vote along with graduate students, as before. Further, an additional clause was added to Article V paragraph 1 to reduce their fees by \$2.50 to \$12.

(2) There is no intent to weaken the faculty student societies by omitting mention of them in the Students' Society constitution. On the contrary the change was made only as a result of consultation with faculty society executives, and only in an attempt to strengthen the autonomy of faculty societies. The present constitution gives faculty societies the subservient status of regular committees; it specifies that the President of the Students' Society is a member ex officio of each faculty society executive and that each society must submit an itemized bud-

get and the previous year's audited statement to the Students' Society before their own fees are turned over to them. We have tried to eliminate all these factors in order to ensure the autonomy and self-control of the faculty societies. This in no way means that we do not recognize the legitimate existence of such societies, or that we will not collect their fees; furthermore we will ensure that the University Administration will continue to recognize the legitimacy of each faculty society in dealing with students in a given faculty. Last, the omission of the above provisions in our constitution does not at all preclude the right of faculty societies to include them in theirs. The only difference is that it would now be their decision to make, not ours.

(3) The clause (Article VII (4)) specifying that the President shall prevail in the event of any disagreement on the Executive Committee is just a codification of the procedure used since the present constitution was adopted in 1965, and is, according to its author, Jean-Pierre Mongeau, the correct interpretation of the present clause (4). The justification is that since the President has SOLE responsibility for the Executive Committee, he must correspondingly be able to prevail in the event of a disagreement. It should be pointed out that the Executive Committee deals only with routine matters between weekly Council meetings.

(4) We have lowered the graduate student fee to \$12, but have been opposed to any further reduction. As previously pointed out in the Daily of October 18 the pre-

sent fee reduction effectively establishes a statutory grant of \$12 per graduate student, or roughly a total of \$30,000 that can be levied and used by the PGSS, together with the standard faculty fee, to finance the regular operation of the Graduate Centre and other graduate activities.

We understand that to put the Centre into initial operation, high non-recurring costs will be incurred. The Students' Society, both by using its representation on the Senate Development Committee, and by using its own finances, will make every effort possible to ensure that the Graduate Centre is in fact quickly put into operation. The cost of operating the Centre does not justify the reduction of fees to \$3.50, and furthermore, any such reduction would be unfair to other members of the Students' Society.

(5) In reference to the open meeting on Friday, October 18, the following points should be clarified:

(I) Division of the assembly: According to both Cushing's (p. 193) and Robert's rules of order (p. 95), a division of the assembly can be held after an initial hand vote has been taken, the result announced by the chair and the next speaker recognized, so long as the Chair has not stated a motion moved by the next speaker. In effect even though the first vote on the Wong-Beraskow-Wayne subamendment had been announced by the chair, and Mr. Radwanski had begun to speak, a division of the assembly was still entirely permissible and legal; furthermore, considering the uncertainty of the vote, it was the responsibility of the chairman to hold a division.

It has been claimed that students not voting in the first division (169-169, tied) voted during the next division (230-186, defeated). It should be pointed out that the chair could have cast a negative vote during the first division, thus defeating the subamendment; but in all fairness I did not, feeling that there should instead be a decisive majority. In the meantime students previously sitting on the grass or at the field's periphery and who had previously abstained joined the negative side. They were perfectly entitled, under the Rules of Order, to do so.

(II) Members' credentials: Unlike for students' Society elections neither the Students' Society constitution nor its by-laws specify that students must bring their identity cards to an open meeting of the Students' Society. Given this, the Chair ruled that the person challenging members' credentials had to demonstrate by specific case sufficient cause for asking for identity cards. This the challenger was unable to do as the person he singled out in fact had her student identity stub.

(III) Putting the main amendment: This is always a legal way to close debate. The fact that it received the necessary two-thirds vote indicated that further sub-amendments requiring a majority vote would not pass. Since constitution meetings in the last three years have never passed because time has run out on the quorum and since the main sub-amendment had been previously considered (federal structure and composition of Council), the motion and vote were justifiable.

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The monopolies take over

Continued from page 1

Southam is one of three very powerful newspaper chains that account for about 35 per cent of all newspaper circulation in Canada. The other two are Sifton-Bell papers, and the Thomson chain.

Fighting for control of the metropolitan newspaper market are Southam and Sifton-Bell. Thomson's empire rests on smaller papers not in major urban concentrations. Let us therefore look closely at these two competing (and frequently co-operating) empires-on-the-make:

The Southam complex is still basically family-owned, although it is listed as a public company. Three Southams sit on the Board of Directors. Southam directors hold, or at some time held three bank directorships, three directorships in insurance companies, and four other directorships in large corporations.

Schizo Southams

It is a somewhat schizophrenic empire. John Southam, the most powerful man in the operation, does his business out of Ottawa, while keeping an eye on The Ottawa Citizen, which Southam owns, and which is commonly known as a Liberal government mouthpiece.

There is a Tory side to The Southams, however, which operates through the Hamilton Spectator, and there is even a Social Credit side: The Edmonton Journal, virtually a party organ for Alberta Premier E.C. Manning.

The Southam Company, including Pacific Press Ltd, of which Southam owns 50 per cent, controls the following newspapers:

Wholly owned: Ottawa Citizen, Hamilton Spectator, North Bay Nuggett, Winnipeg Tribune, Medicine Hat News, Calgary Herald, Edmonton Journal, Montreal Gazette; with total circulation between 800,000 and 1,000,000.

Partially owned: Vancouver Province (50%), Vancouver Sun (50%) — these two papers put on a mock show of competing brands put out by the same manufacturer — London Free Press (25%), Kitchener Waterloo-Record (47%).

Beyond this, Southam controls 21 business and professional magazines, and has large interests in at least seven television and radio stations.

Every newspaper in the Southam chain can be written off as a rag, with the possible exception of The Hamilton Spectator, which has relatively competent news pages. The addition of The Gazette to the chain sustains Southam's general level of quality.

Southam has strong links with Great West Life, as does the second chain, Sifton-Bell (F.P. Publications Ltd. and Sifton Group). Sifton-Bell is also linked with oil interests in the West.

Victor Sifton operates out of Toronto, and is in partnership with Max Bell, best known as a race-horse owner. Bell has myriad interlocking corporate interests in the West, and negotiates many of the major oil sales to the United States.

The Sifton-Bell empire outrightly owns the Winnipeg Free Press, Ottawa Journal, Calgary Albertan, Lethbridge Herald, Victoria Daily Colonist, Victoria Daily Times, Regina Leader-Post and Saskatoon Star-Phoenix.

It owns Canada's most "respectable" paper, The Toronto Globe and Mail, but in circuitous way. Here we get into an interesting and relevant analogy with Southam's purchase of The Gazette.

A couple of years ago, the Sifton group purchased all the shares of The Globe and Mail, owned then by Charles Webster. Webster simply exchanged the Globe

shares for Sifton shares, and thus passed ownership while retaining "control" of the newspaper.

Southam did the same thing with the Gazette. Charles Peters exchanged all Gazette shares he held for Southam shares, on condition that he be allowed to operate the paper "independently".

The Globe and Mail did not change when it switched hands, and, most likely, neither will the Gazette.

(Webster, incidentally, is representative of the people who control our media: he owns the Dominion Square complex and the Windsor Hotel here, and is one of the top men in the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce. During the Depression, he controlled all the coal on the Montreal waterfront. While people were literally starving, he raised prices twice. The federal government fined him for the illegal aspects of this, so he raised the price of coal a third time to pay the fine.

Having just built a 100-storey complex in Chicago, it is said he is getting bored with newspapers, and will give up The Globe and Mail to Sifton to do more interesting things. Like join up with Samuel Bronfman in Montreal to set up the baseball team.)

Just holding tactic

Obviously the technique of buying a news paper and leaving its control to the past owners is simply a holding tactic. Webster would do everyone a favor by leaving Sifton's way clear at The Globe, and Southam has a very decent sort of obituary already typed up for Charles Peters.

The Southam and Sifton chains had been unable to get a foothold in the major eastern cities until Sifton got The Globe and Mail. Southam has now grabbed The Gazette, after wooing it for a long time, and thus the two empires have broken through on a country-wide scale.

Why this desire to get a Montreal paper and to break into the large eastern urban market?

One of the most desperate battles in Canada is being waged against Time and Reader's Digest, who threaten the very lives of these newspapers.

There are two levels of advertising in the newspaper racket: regional and national. Dow, Chrysler, Canadian National, Coke — all these products span the country and constitute "national advertising", which is the most lucrative. Simpson's, Steinberg's, Dupuis and Mr. Muffler are regional, and less lucrative.

Time and Reader's Digest are both nationally-circulated magazines, with a combined monthly circulation reaching three million.

By simple arithmetic, they can reach more people faster. So they attract the national advertising to the extent that any independent newspaper has to try to survive mostly on regional advertising.

Star Weekly magazine folded this year because it could not get the national advertising.

Both Southam, which publishes The Canadian magazine supplement, and Sifton, which publishes Weekend, are pouring vast sums into their respective magazines to try to outstrip the two American giants. A Canadian-Weekend circulation war is already brewing.

Another corollary of this infringement by Time and Reader's Digest and the need to attract national advertising, is the expansion of newspaper chains. That is why Southam ogled The Gazette for years. That's why Sifton went for The Globe and Mail.

A newspaper chain has an infinitely better chance of attracting national advertising (offering the advertiser a

nation-wide package) if it can become national itself. Hence the development of a Hearst Scripps-Howard style dual monopoly that will spawn a stiff advertising war.

The purchase of the Gazette by Southam signals the intensification of that Southam-Sifton war, and also the war of both against Time and Reader's Digest.

But any hopes that this change in ownership in The Gazette will lead to an improvement in the paper's content are probably groundless. The Gazette's will be the same story as the Globe's — no basic change, since it remains in the hands of the ex-owner.

Besides, there is a very good reason why there will probably never be a fundamentally improved Gazette.

Only a rotten morning newspaper can make a profit in Montreal. Economics dictate this.

The Montreal Star is so financially powerful that should the morning paper make any noises about raising its circulation by improving its coverage and content, The Star would crush it. The Star, it should be remembered, gobbled up the Montreal Herald.

It is well known in the journalistic community here that The Gazette is allowed to exist only because a "gentleman's agreement" exists between the two papers that The Gazette will never try to challenge The Star's circulation.

Besides, it is possible to make a comfortable profit publishing a sixth-rate morning newspaper in Montreal, one which subsists on leftover advertising scraps from the Star. That's the only explanation for Peters' operating The Gazette on a ridiculously tiny budget.

The Balance Sheet

The cost of producing a better paper is simply not justified by the profit that can be expected. The public never did count for much when it came to adding up the balance sheet, so it does not matter that they obtain inferior news coverage.

The way magazines like Time and Reader's Digest are allowed to choke Canadian journalism is another example of how the public comes second. This excerpt from John Porter's The Vertical Mosaic brings out the point:

Anyone familiar with the reading habits of Canadians knows that the handful of magazines and periodicals published in Canada does not represent the ideological exposure of the general population. Publications from the United States circulate far more widely than do those of Canadian origin. The consumption of American periodicals in Canada is an ideological counterpart of the external control of the economic system.

Yet the Canadian government, which has frequently debated taxing Time and Reader's Digest as it does other foreign publications, has allowed this cultural imperialism to flourish by accepting the absurd proposition that Time and Reader's Digest can be considered Canadian because of their throwaway "Canadian Content".

As for The Gazette itself, it is insignificant what happens to it. Whether Charles Peters owns it, or whether Southam owns it, the public is only a consideration on the balance sheet.

Anywhere in Canada, to produce an independent and outspoken press is an uneconomical proposition, based on poor business logic.

It requires a courage, and a dedication to the ideals of journalism that few Canadian publishers possess, and that certainly do not encumber Charles Peters.

So tomorrow — business as usual on St. Antoine Street.

Letters...

Continued from page 4

This is the first time since the present constitution was enacted three years ago that a revised constitution has been put to referendum. The new constitution goes great lengths in democratizing the Students' Society and in ending the subordination of the faculty societies, while the way regresses from the present situation. It would be a great injustice to students of this university if delusions and misconceptions and rumors were

being spread in an attempt to sabotage this new constitution. It may turn out with practice that some changes will be necessary in the proposed constitution, and these can be put to a referendum by an affirmative vote of only 200 students. However, at present all students should come out and ensure that the constitution gets the necessary two-thirds referendum vote required to pass it. This will be a tremendous step forward.

Robert Hajaly,
President, Students' Society,
for the executive.

Come let us reason together

Sir,

Quebec asked McGill for suggestions to improve the provincial educational system. What kind of an answer was Monday's March?

Furthermore, what does a march of this kind prove? It cannot hide behind the flimsy pretence of making anyone aware of a problem, because by that time, those concerned are already quite aware.

There are more effective ways to protest. It seems amazing that educated or

supposedly educated people should resort to such inarticulate means of expressing their opinions. Whatever happened to petitions, or to student-administration conferences? If enough students show that they care in this way, instead of reverting into an illiterate mob, they will be recognised. Of course, it is much easier and much more dramatic to pick up a sign and march, but it accomplishes nothing.

How can students expect to be treated as adults when they display such immaturity?

Holly Campbell

What is CRUG?

The Commission on Relations between Universities and Governments is a co-operative venture of the Canadian Union of Students, l'Union Générale des Etudiants de Québec, the Associations of Universities and Colleges of Canada, and the Canadian Association of University Teachers. In this article, the vice-president of Canadian University Press, Allen Garr, explores what CRUG is and how it is supposed to work.

Ross Thatcher, premier of Saskatchewan, has threatened to close down any university in his province when students get rambunctious.

Students marched on the British Columbia legislature two years ago to see then minister of education Lester Peterson and complain about inequities in allotment of loans and bursaries. Peterson refused to speak to them except to say: "You should all be back in your classrooms or libraries, where you belong."

The government in Quebec has, so far, sidestepped its promise to build a second French university in Montreal and the minister of education, Jean-Guy Cardinal, said he would back any action CEGEP administrators would like to use, short of bringing in the cops, to drive the 45,000 protesting students back to class.

The list of incidents of government control, threatened control and interference in the educational system in Canada is endless.

The buck passes continually between the federal government and the provinces.

Student and faculty demands received in Ottawa are bounced out to the province and back to Ottawa. Governmental heavy handedness and irresponsibility at the federal level is perhaps best realized in Trudeau's classic statement: "Education is a provincial responsibility, you know."

But government intervention in academic affairs has been frequent in Canada since the second world war when government subsidy of post-secondary institutions became their major source of income. And the government is determined not to pay for a pie it can't keep its fingers in.

What the government would like to believe is a marriage between themselves and higher education, academe calls rape.

CRUG (the Commission on the Relations between Universities and Governments) was conceived to clarify the relationship between the two bodies.

To achieve this lofty-sounding aim, CRUG was given the following mandate:

- To consider the distinctive role of universities in the changing Canadian society, particularly with respect to their responsibilities for the development of this role at the various levels of society: community, provincial, regional, national and international.
- To determine the need, nature, and extent of: a) university autonomy and b) government and public control of universities
- To recommend the appropriate instruments by which relations between universities and governments can be established that do justice to their responsibilities.

In discussing the mandate, Rowat says: "Almost anything to do with higher education falls into our terms of reference, so we have to set up priorities."

While Rowat is "impressed with the similarities of problems in education from province to province" it is doubtful simple description of them will do more than scratch the surface. CEGEP de Hull in Quebec is not Simon Fraser University in British Columbia.

Rowat admits he doesn't think he can study all problems in depth and seems to be more an academic chart maker than a social reformer.

The overwhelming mandate, however, is not the only thing which may render CRUG totally ineffective. CRUG co-commissioners have only until June 1969 to report and have had few briefs presented to them since they were appointed in May.

Letters requesting briefs went out this summer and set a deadline of December 1, 1968. This was to allow Rowat and Hurtubise time to review the briefs before their planned three month tour of open hearings from January to March of next year. The deadline has now been extended to the end of December, in the face of summer slowdowns and general lack of information about CRUG.

Like a royal commission, CRUG hearings will be open to the public: unlike a royal commission, however, the CRUG report was not called for by any government agency and may, after being published, disappear.

While CRUG has a fair chunk of cash from Ford to operate on, Rowat said that most of this will go to pay the two commissioners and their staff of four, and the open hearing expenses. Rowat pointed out that the grant is relatively small when compared to the 7 million dollars already budgeted for the B & B commission and the 600 thousand dollars so far spent by the Royal Commission on the Status of Women.

We seldom measure successful projects in dollars and cents; it is only when they seemed doomed to failure that we wonder why.

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"HARMONY ROCKET" electric guitar, flatwound strings, good action, with case. Harmony amplifier, 10 inch speaker. Phone Alan 6-9 pm. 695-1996.

DOUBLE BUREAU, coffee table, glass-topped side table with lamp. Excellent condition. Any reasonable offer accepted. Call 844-3660.

LINCOLN 1958 2 dr ht. very good condition. \$200. Reason: just bought new car for cash. Herman 849-3551 after 2.

VOLVO CANADIAN 1962. Very good condition. Must sell. Call André 933-1382.

YOU CAN STILL get your lab-coat in Room 129 of the McIntyre Bldg. Open 8:30-4:30.

1966 RENAULT R8 GORDINI, never winter driven, perfect condition, offers accepted. Call 933-1959.

LOVE IS A PURPLE SOLID BODY guitar. Lowest prices. Largest selection. Quartier Musical, 1342 St. Catherine E. Take the Metro.

VOLKSWAGEN 1962. Radio, snow tires. Mechanically excellent, body good. \$450. 636-1626 after 6 pm only.

HOUSING

GIRL WANTED to share 3 1/2 room furnished apartment. Central location. Rent \$75. Call 733-5908 after 5.

ROOMMATE WANTED, senior or graduate \$44.50 a piece. Milton Ave. Plastered, painted last year. Call Stan, 392-4203, between 2 and 5 pm, Monday to Friday.

GIRL WANTED TO SHARE 4 1/2 room apt. with two other girls. \$45. mo. Aylmer St. 845-1329 after 6 pm.

ON CAMPUS, double or single rooms for men. Linen provided and meals available. Call 844-4029.

CENTRAL - will share 3 1/2 room apartment with female, own room. \$65.00; 288-3586.

FEMALE GRADUATE STUDENT wants same as roommate. Close to campus. \$55 845-5000. Phone after 11 pm or before 9 am.

STUDENT IN FOURTH year or graduate student wanted to share alcove apartment on Durocher. Call Bernie 844-5897 after 6 pm.

FEMALE GRAD student seeking same to share attractive, clean apartment on McGregor starting January. Reasonable. Call 932-3047.

LOST

GLASSES in a soft, brown case - Oct. 17. On University, St. between Milton and Sherbrooke. Important: Please call Irene, 733-1950.

GLASSES in a soft turquoise case - Oct. 11, possibly in Arts Buildings. Extremely important. Please call Marley. Evenings at 488-2186.

MISCELLANEOUS

WHAT do JWM, BY-OP & DBT have in common if they are all in focus?

FUNERAL SERVICES in memory of a "Loved One". Donations in lieu of flowers. Cheques payable to Cinematrix. Wed., 8 p.m., L-132.

LOOKING FOR GIRLS? Choral has 100 who are unaccompanied and are looking for men who like singing. Tuesdays and Thursdays.

TO ARIEL AND THE MOOSE: Congratulations from the 62 guys who saw the Performance Friday night. It was really something.

MCGILL OUTING CLUB: Backpacking trip to Mt. Marcy leaving Friday morning. Call Colin 672-5697.

LEARN TO PLAY duplicate, rubber bridge in 20 easy lessons - Phone evenings Richard 842-6946.

MOC Hiking and Square Dancing trip to Cornell University Oct. 25 to 27. Phone Laurie 697-5741.

SALES PROMOTION - Male or female. Pleasant easy work offering good \$. Should be ambitious, enthusiastic and enterprising. Call Mr. Wayland, 866-0525, and leave name & telephone number.

SWEET DELICIOUS THINGS can be found in the Leacock & Engineering Buildings.

MOC Canoe Trip to Lake George? Oct. 25-27. Phone Mich 488-0114 or Lillian 659-1243 after nine p.m.

YOU WILL COME to most significant party and enjoy yourself enthusiastically. Jointly sponsored by the vocal minority and outside agitators. Saturday, Union Cafeteria. 9 pm. This means you!

RIDES

RIDE TO TORONTO wanted. Leaving Thursday Oct. 24. Will share expenses. Call Bob at 931-1470 after 6 p.m.

RIDE WANTED TO BOSTON, Oct. 24 or 25. Will share expenses, drive, etc. Ask for Albert or Roy: 737-4233 or 843-7261.

TWO WANT RIDE TO BUFFALO or vicinity, Toronto or Albany Thurs/Fri. Will share expenses, driving. Sue, after 5; 849-0133

RIDE TO/FROM VAL D'OR, Thurs., return Sun./Mon. Share expense and driving, call evenings, M. Rotondi, 744-4404.

RIDE TO/FROM BOSTON wanted, Oct. 24-27 or thereabouts. Will share expenses and or driving. Call 845-9763 evenings.

RIDE WANTED TO NEW YORK Thurs./Fri.; return Mon./Tues. Share expenses. Jon 935-9575, Pat 488-8036. Excellent conversation Quaker silence guaranteed.

LEAVING FOR CHIBOUGAMAU Thursday pm - back Sunday. Want somebody to share driving. Call 737-9366 day or night.

RIDE WANTED TO BOSTON for two. Leave Thursday or Friday; Return Sunday. Call 288-9733 or 844-1244.

TYPING

TYPING SERVICE: 481-2512. From 25 cents per page. Fast, accurate. Theses, term papers, essays, stencils, manuscripts, reports, letters.

NEED PAPERS TYPED? Fast and efficient work. Reasonable rates. Call 738-7300.

TUTORING

SPANISH LESSONS given by Spanish teacher from Spain. Will consider exchange for English with English teacher preferable. 733-3202.

PRIVATE LESSONS by French native of France. Will also exchange French lessons for English lessons. Tel. 733-3202.

MATH: Senior Science student available for Calculus, linear algebra and all lower year courses. Call Gilles: 737-1307 or 737-1433.

WANTED

FEMALE COLLEGE STUDENT for part-time work in group foster home of social agency. Helps foster mother with supervision of group of young boys, ages 9 to 12, and management of the house, primarily evenings and weekends. Room, board and salary. For details and appointment call 937-3585.

CORRECTION: Ad originally appeared with mis-printed phone number. Please call again. Secretary Wanted: part time work, 10-20 hours per week. Qualifications: type at least 75 wpm; take dictation and dictaphone; good handwriting; extra languages handy (esp. german); attractive appearance and good personality. Phone Bill at 843-6406.

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McGill Hillel Students' Society

presents

Bernard Sobel, Professor of Sociology at Brandeis University

"The Implications of the Six Day War for Israeli and North American Jews"

Wednesday

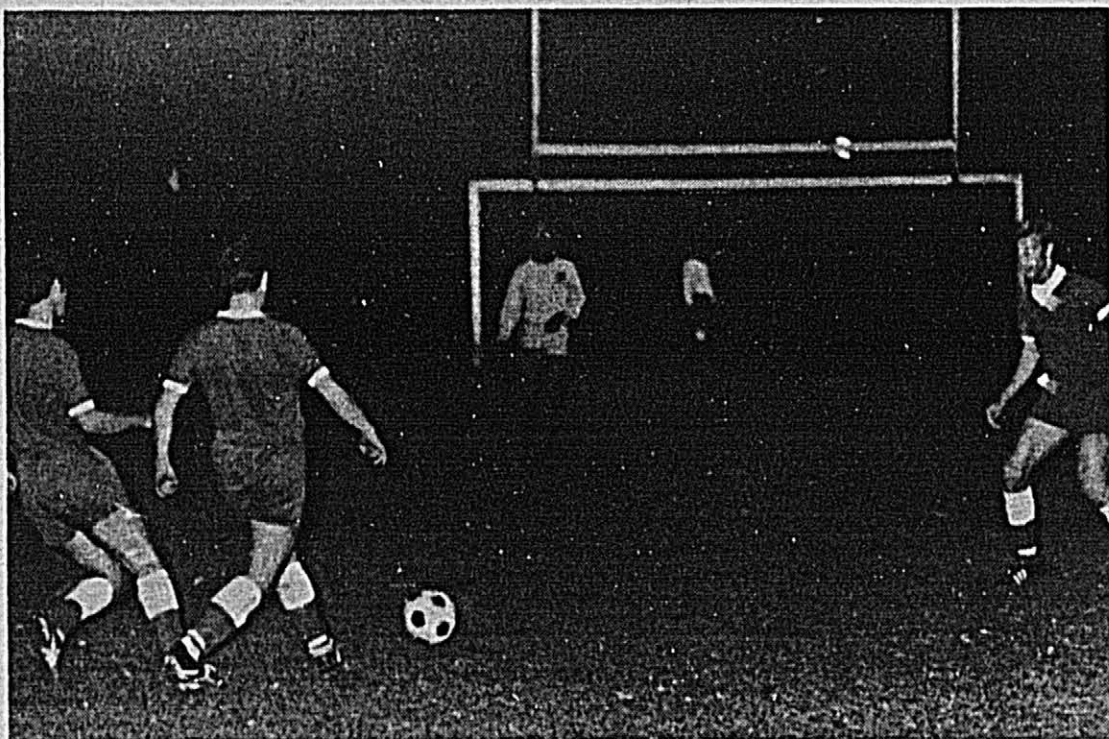
1 pm

3460 Stanley

**BOX OFFICE OPEN
LEACOCK FOYER**

English Dept. Play
Brendan Behan's
"The Quare Fellow"

Performances:
Oct. 30-31, Nov. 1-2
8:30 pm. Tickets 1.50



RED GUARD: Sabastian Sizgoric moves the ball downfield in last night's 3-1 victory over the University of Montreal on Forbes Field. Andy Oronato follows the play while Keith Jensen gets set to receive the pass. As a result of this victory McGill's record currently stands at three wins one loss and one tie.

Red booters triumph 3-1 over les Carabins

by JEF LAUZON

The soccer Redmen kept their championship hopes alive last night by defeating the University of Montreal Carabins 3-1 on Forbes Field.

With several hundred jubilant fans lining the pitch and hanging from the windows of Gardner Hall, the Red and White ran roughshod over U de M.

Andy Oronato opened the scoring for McGill at seven minutes of the first half. He took a pass from Dave Cooper in the centre of the field about fifteen yards out. Oronato sliced the ball low off the side of his foot and the shot looked wide.

At this point lady luck, who had previously been against the candystripers grinned. The ball, caught by the wind, curved inwards and dribbled into the extreme left corner of the net. The U. of M. goal-keeper looked properly stupefied.

U de M became incensed at this point and put forth a tremendous surge for the next fifteen minutes. Time and again they forced the Redshirts back to their doorstep. But their attack invariably bogged down within twenty yards of the McGill goal and they gave up the ball.

Coach Noetzel played a 4-3-3 formation. He had never tried this system before last night, but after losing Ian Michlejohn last week, and, with so much depending upon the game, some sort of experimentation was necessary. The results were adequate and it is expected that more of this formation will be seen this season.

At thirty-three minutes of the first half Keith Jensen scored what proved to be the winning goal. He cut across the centre of the U. of M. goal to take a beautiful pass from Ray Hancock Jensen took no chances as he drove a high hard shot into the right hand corner from about two yards out.

The U de M defenders put on a pathetic performance, allowing candystriper forwards to roam their penalty area unmolested. This fact was in evidence on Jensen's goal.

The second half followed the same pattern set in the first. The candystripers controlled the play in the centre of the field and the U de M bungled their way down the wings.

The referee was unbelievable. He made call after partisan call, and even carried the farce to the point of calling back a lovely McGill goal early in the second half. This brought the redshirt bench angrily to their feet en masse, and invoked a comment from Coach Noetzel. "How can he make calls like that," queried a falbergasted Noetzel to those within hearing.

At twenty-two minutes of the second half Peter Fronimadis rounded off the scoring for the Redmen, when he exploded a towering shot from an almost impossible angle. The ball smashed into the top left hand corner, leaving the hapless U de M goal-keeper almost in tears.

With seven minutes remaining, the referee capped off a miserable evening of perpetual bumbling calls when he awarded the U de M a penalty shot. A penalty shot is as good as a goal scored, since it results in a tally 98% of the time. The shot was good, and the U of M (or the referee, if you like) got on the scoreboard for the first and last time.

Ray Hancock and Keith Jensen played their usual outstanding game, while Victor Smart-Abbey was strong when tested in the McGill goals. McGill meets Queen's in Kingston Saturday afternoon.

Scribe returns

Sheldon Price, otherwise known as the Scribe, returns as of tomorrow to grace these pages with Intramural predicament-ing.

The mighty Crystal Ball arises from a premature retirement to overcome Cazzle the Greek's prognostications in that magnificent masterpiece Scribblemania.

McGill Debating Union

Training for
Novice Debaters
TOMORROW

1 pm

L-230

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McGill Hillel Students' Society

Presents

JACK NEWFIELD - ON "ELECTION '68"

Author of "The Prophetic Minority"
Columnist for "The Village Voice"

Thursday

1 pm

3460 Stanley

Mexico - 50 years after

**I am a communist
Because I see humanity in pain,
Under the boot of imperialism,
Because I see the peasants suffering,
And because the braceros are leaving.**

**I am a communist
Because the people don't even have the right
To ask that they be treated justly,
And because the salaries are meagre,
And because there is no equality.**

MEXICO CITY (CUP - CPS) — Although these words, taken from the wall of a strike-bound Mexican university, reflect the politics of only a few students, they do reflect the surroundings of every Mexican student. In a country which makes the American press with its annual report of a seven percent gain in gross national product and its elections every six years, this may seem a contradiction.

This seeming contradiction is, however, a reflection of the great inequalities which have long existed in Mexico. Even as far back as the beginning of the 19th century, a visitor to Mexico called it "the land of inequality".

A century later the Mexican Revolution was fought to eliminate these inequalities. In this struggle most of the fighting was between rival factions, not between revolutionaries and the old guard. Early in the war the landed aristocracy which had been governed by Porfirio Diaz was defeated. What followed was a struggle between the militant agrarian reformers, Pancho Villa and Zapata, and the emerging entrepreneurial class led by Car-

ranza and Obregon. The eventual triumph of the entrepreneurs set the stage for both the successes and failures of Mexico in the last 50 years.

In 1927, ten years after the end of the revolution, the dominant faction founded a political party which has grown into a monolithic structure known as the PRI, Partido Revolucionario Institucional. The PRI, which has never lost an election for president, governor, or senator, is the dominant factor in the Mexican political scene.

The PRI's domination has had its rewards, but the price has been high. The PRI has given Mexico stability and economic growth which can be equaled by few other Latin American countries.

One obvious price of this domination has been the inability to effect change from outside the PRI. Since the results of the elections are a foregone conclusion, the PRI holds the power to choose officials through nominations which take place behind closed doors. Similarly the labor movement offers little opportunity for change, as it is made up of government-controlled unions.

In the few instances in which the labor movement has become a force of change, it has been brutally crushed by the government, as was the 1959 railroad strike. In the past the student movement has also been impotent, due to both government control and brutal repression.

The PRI has also been unable, or unwilling, to cope with rural poverty. (Ironically, this was the main issue of the Mexican revolution) The government's program of land reform has consisted of giving landless peasants small plots of land in agrucultural communities called ejidos. In these communities the peasant has use of the land and its crops, but may not sell the land. Combined with this land distribution is a program of government technical and financial aid to the peasant.

In actual practice the program has largely been a failure. Most of the peasants receiving land have had little education and don't adjust readily to modern agricultural techniques. More important, the government has promoted investment in more lucrative industrial projects.

The net result has been to divide the land into small, often inefficient units, which have done little to raise the standard of living of the rural population since the Mexican revolution.

In addition, the land problem is heightened by population increases. There is little land left to distribute to the increasing population, and what is distributed is often of poor quality. The

recent growth of large farming operations has taken up much of the productive land. As a result there are still two million Mexican peasants without land.

This situation, has resulted in the country dwellers having an income only 1/4 as high as the city dweller. However, inequalities do not end here. The working class is divided between those who are

members of the government controlled unions and some ten million who have no union representation at all. Confronting the workers are the wealthy and the powerful who have the backing of the PRI. As a result, the benefits of a rapidly expanding economy have remained mainly in the hands of politicians, the professionals, and property owners.



McGill Rendez-vous '68

Dance

featuring The Rubber Band,
The Munks with Sweet Lorraine,
and

The Carnival Connection

Friday, Oct. 25

Currie Gymnasium

Admission: \$1.00

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include a trip

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arts and science undergraduate society

PRÉSENTS

an educative program

ON

LA QUESTION NATIONALE

rené lévesque

MONDAY OCTOBER 28

réal caouette

THURSDAY OCTOBER 31

david lewis

MONDAY NOVEMBER 4

UNIVERSITY CENTRE BALLROOM - 1 P.M.

Mexico - 50 years after

**I am a communist
Because I see humanity in pain,
Under the boot of imperialism,
Because I see the peasants suffering,
And because the braceros are leaving.**

**I am a communist
Because the people don't even have the right
To ask that they be treated justly,
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MEXICO CITY (CUP - CPS) — Although these words, taken from the wall of a strike-bound Mexican university, reflect the politics of only a few students, they do reflect the surroundings of every Mexican student. In a country which makes the American press with its annual report of a seven percent gain in gross national product and its elections every six years, this may seem a contradiction.

This seeming contradiction is, however, a reflection of the great inequalities which have long existed in Mexico. Even as far back as the beginning of the 19th century, a visitor to Mexico called it "the land of inequality".

A century later the Mexican Revolution was fought to eliminate these inequalities. In this struggle most of the fighting was between rival factions, not between revolutionaries and the old guard. Early in the war the landed aristocracy which had been governed by Porfirio Diaz was defeated. What followed was a struggle between the militant agrarian reformers, Pancho Villa and Zapata, and the emerging entrepreneurial class led by Car-

ranza and Obregon. The eventual triumph of the entrepreneurs set the stage for both the successes and failures of Mexico in the last 50 years.

In 1927, ten years after the end of the revolution, the dominant faction founded a political party which has grown into a monolithic structure known as the PRI, Partido Revolucionario Institucional. The PRI, which has never lost an election for president, governor, or senator, is the dominant factor in the Mexican political scene.

The PRI's domination has had its rewards, but the price has been high. The PRI has given Mexico stability and economic growth which can be equaled by few other Latin American countries.

One obvious price of this domination has been the inability to effect change from outside the PRI. Since the results of the elections are a foregone conclusion, the PRI holds the power to choose officials through nominations which take place behind closed doors. Similarly the labor movement offers little opportunity for change, as it is made up of government-controlled unions.

In the few instances in which the labor movement has become a force of change, it has been brutally crushed by the government, as was the 1959 railroad strike. In the past the student movement has also been impotent, due to both government control and brutal repression.

The PRI has also been unable, or unwilling, to cope with rural poverty. (Ironically, this was the main issue of the Mexican revolution) The government's program of land reform has consisted of giving landless peasants small plots of land in agricultural communities called ejidos. In these communities the peasant has use of the land and its crops, but may not sell the land. Combined with this land distribution is a program of government technical and financial aid to the peasant.

In actual practice the program has largely been a failure. Most of the peasants receiving land have had little education and don't adjust readily to modern agricultural techniques. More important, the government has promoted investment in more lucrative industrial projects.

The net result has been to divide the land into small, often inefficient units, which have done little to raise the standard of living of the rural population since the Mexican revolution.

In addition, the land problem is heightened by population increases. There is little land left to distribute to the increasing population, and what is distributed is often of poor quality. The

recent growth of large farming operations has taken up much of the productive land. As a result there are still two million Mexican peasants without land.

This situation, has resulted in the country dwellers having an income only 1/4 as high as the city dweller. However, inequalities do not end here. The working class is divided between those who are

members of the government controlled unions and some ten million who have no union representation at all. Confronting the workers are the wealthy and the powerful who have the backing of the PRI. As a result, the benefits of a rapidly expanding economy have remained mainly in the hands of politicians, the professionals, and property owners.



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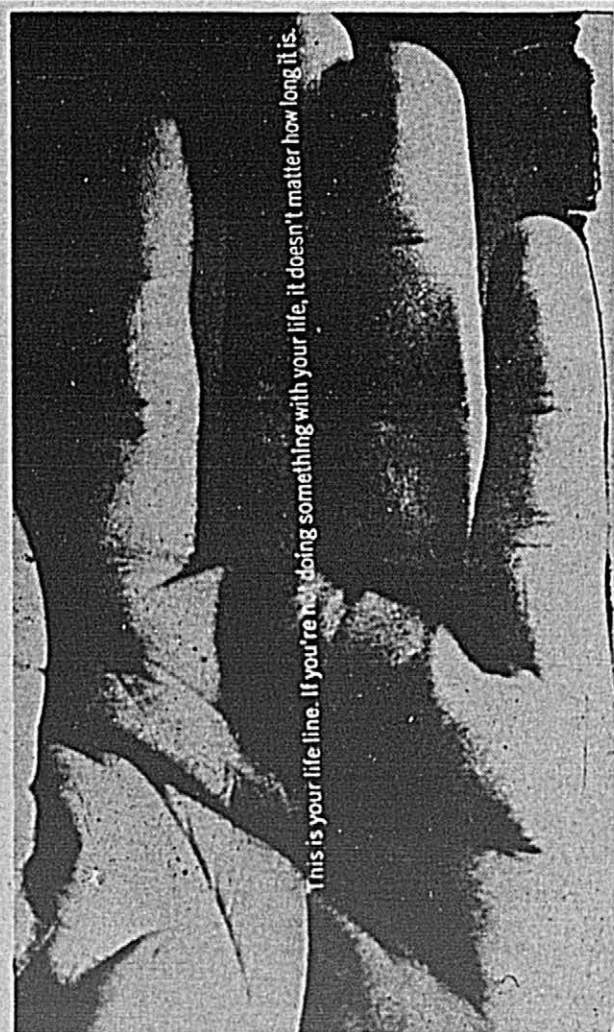
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rené lévesque

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MONDAY NOVEMBER 4

UNIVERSITY CENTRE BALLROOM - 1 P.M.